

Amendment to the Claims:

1 - 49 (canceled)

50. (previously amended) The method of photodynamic disruption of cells of claim 53 wherein the step of identifying an area of cell activity includes an examination of a portion of a living body.

51. (previously amended) The method of photodynamic disruption of cells of claim 53 wherein the light wavelength ranges from about 400 nm to about 800 nm, the light dosage ranges from about 10 J/cm² to about 100 J/cm² and the light dosage rate ranges from about 50 mw/cm² to about 200 mw/cm².

52. (previously amended) The method of photodynamic disruption of cells of claim 53 wherein the wavelength ranges from about 600 nm to about 700 nm.

53. (previously amended) A method of photodynamic disruption of cells comprising the steps of:
identifying an area of cell activity;

applying a concentration including a combination of a surfactant and a photosensitizing agent to the area of cell activity, said surfactant disorienting a cell membrane so that said membrane no longer functions as an effective osmotic barrier, and so that said photosensitizing agent is able to pass through the disoriented cell membrane; and
exposing the area of cell activity to light having a light wavelength, light dosage and a light dosage rate to cause photodynamic cellular disruption, wherein the surfactant is SDS provided in a solution having an SDS concentration range of between 0.003 % to 0.01%.

54. (canceled)

55. (previously amended) The method of photodynamic disruption of acellular organisms of claim 58, wherein the step of identifying an area of acellular organism activity includes an examination of a portion of a living body.

56. (previously amended) The method of photodynamic disruption of acellular organisms of claim 58, wherein the light wavelength ranges from about 400 nm to about 800 nm, the light dosage ranges from about 10 J/cm² to about 100 J/cm² and the light dosage rate ranges from about 50 mw/cm² to about 200 mw/cm².

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Cont. 57. (previously amended) The method of photodynamic disruption of acellular organisms of claim 58 wherein the wavelength ranges from about 600 nm to about 700 nm.

58. (previously amended) A method of photodynamic disruption of acellular organisms comprising the steps of:

identifying an area of acellular organism activity;

applying a concentration including a combination of a surfactant and a photosensitizing agent to the area of acellular organism activity, said surfactant disorienting an acellular organism membrane so that said membrane no longer functions as an effective osmotic barrier, and so that said photosensitizing agent is able to pass through the disoriented acellular organism membrane; and

exposing the area of acellular organism activity to light having a light wavelength, light dosage and a light dosage rate, wherein the surfactant is SDS provided in a solution having an SDS concentration range of between 0.003 % to 0.01%.

59. (previously amended) The method of photodynamic disruption of acellular organisms of claim 58 wherein the step of identifying an area of acellular activity includes the step of identifying an area of virus activity.

60 - 102 (canceled)